THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, DEC. 1, 1864. NO. 17.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

[illegible]

DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 1, 1864.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1864.

[illegible]

[illegible] for Secretary of State [illegible] reported that the whole number of votes [illegible] No election.

On motion of Mr. [illegible] a message was sent to the House proposing to go into an election for C S Senator [illegible] and that Hon. E. G. Reade was in nomination. Mr. Speight added the name of Hon. W. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] withdrew the name of Mr. [illegible] as a candidate for Secretary of State.

An engrossed bill from the House concerning [illegible] Academy, in [illegible] county, passed its second and third readings under a suspension of the rules.

The Senate then proceeded to a third vote for Secretary of State, as follows: Williams [illegible]; Richardson [illegible]; Walter Dunn, Jr., 1.

[illegible]

A message was received from the House, and concurred in, proposing joint select committee of three on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House, to be called the Committee on Confederate Affairs, to which shall be referred all matters relating to our relations with the Confederate government. The Senate branch of the committee consists of Messrs. Pool, Hall and Wright.

On motion of Mr. Stubbs the resolutions in regard to [illegible], were referred to the foregoing committee.

[illegible] Secretary of State the whole number of votes cast was [illegible], as follows: Williams [illegible]; [illegible] scattering. No election.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, Nov. 30th, 1864.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock, a. m. Prayer by Rev. Mr. [illegible], of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

[illegible]

Mr. Phillips thought the Committee on Privileges and Elections was the proper one to investigate the matter.— [illegible] and such matters belonged legitimately and exclusively to them.

Mr. [illegible], of Burke, stated that this matter was already before the Committee.

Mr. Shepherd said his purpose was merely to ascertain the sense of the House as to which of the parties was prima facie entitled to the seat.

Mr. Fowle held that the question of *prima facie* right had been already adjudicated by the admission of Mr. [illegible] to the seat.

Mr. Phillips moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Agreed to. Ayes [illegible], noes [illegible].

Mr. [illegible], from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported "a bill to exempt from Home Guard duty one miller to each public mill." Passed first reading.

Mr. Phillips introduced "resolutions relative to impressments," which were ordered to be printed and made a special order for 11 o'clock, a. m., on Tuesday next.

Mr. [illegible], "a resolution requesting the Governor to bring to the attention of the Confederate authorities and use all proper means to secure the release of many citizens pronounced by proper Medical Examining Boards unfit for field duty, who have been required, contrary to law and without necessity, to perform such duty in Maj. [illegible] Battalion." Adopted.

Mr. [illegible], "a resolution in favor of abolishing Provost Guards." Adopted.

Mr. [illegible], "a resolution in relation to certain frauds perpetrated at the August election in the counties of Greene and Lenoir, instructing an investigation by the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The following certificate was referred with the resolution to the Committee indicated:

We certify that at an election held at the Court House in Kinston, on the [illegible] day of August, 1864, to elect a Senator from the counties of Greene and Lenoir, also a Commoner for the county of Lenoir, Edward Patrick received [illegible] votes for Senator; James P. Speight received 37 votes for Senator; A. W. Wooten received 37 votes for Commoner; W. W. Dunn received [illegible] votes for Commoner.

We further certify that the following votes were given by the crew of the gunboat Neuse, stationed at Kinston, under protest, they having taken possession of the polls, and threatened to hold them until they voted for all the candidates for county election: Of said votes James P. Speight received 30 votes; A. W. Wooten received 30 votes.

J. T. [illegible],
JAMES T. ASKEW.

I certify that this is a true copy of the original as returned by the Inspector for Kinston District, Lenoir County, N. C. WM. FIELDS, Sheriff Lenoir Co.
By A. FIELDS, D. S.

Mr. [illegible]; a resolution requesting an inquiry by the Committee on [illegible], into the expediency of exempting from taxation the property of soldiers of this State. Adopted.

Mr. [illegible]; a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of making horse stealing and house-breaking in the day time capital felonies, and further as to the propriety of the outlawry of deserters. Adopted.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Mr. Carter; "a bill in relation to alimony."

Mr. Reinhardt; "a bill to increase the punishment for horse-stealing."

Mr. [illegible]; "a bill to repeal an act to prevent obstructions in the Big Swamp by means of Fish Traps."

Mr. Shepherd; "a bill to incorporate the Confederate [illegible] Company."

The order of the day; viz: "a bill for the relief of Power, Lowe & Company," was referred, on motion of Mr. Phillips to the Judiciary Committee.

"A bill to incorporate the Bingham School" passed its second reading, the amendments proposed by the Committee, having first been adopted.

"A bill to aid the Florence Railroad Company," was rejected on its second reading. Yeas 10, nays 95.

The House concurred in a message from the Senate, proposing to proceed forthwith to an election for Secretary of State; also in a message proposing to elect at noon to-morrow a Confederate States' Senator.

The House refused to concur in a message from the Senate proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee to consider resolutions "protesting against the policy of [illegible] for public services, &c."

On motion of Mr. Fowle, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to raise a Joint Standing Committee on Confederate Relations, to which this and analogous subjects may be referred.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a resolution in favor of [illegible] P. F. Pescud and others. Referred.

The Committee to superintend the election for Secretary of State reported there had been no election.

On motion of Mr. Lowe, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to ballot again forthwith for a Secretary of State.

The Senate concurred by message.

An engrossed bill from the Senate "to legalize advancements to the Insane Asylum and to authorize further advancements," had its first reading.

A House resolution relative to an increase of the pay of private soldiers, was received from the Senate with an amendment, in which the House concurred.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

A bill to incorporate the North Carolina Company of [illegible]. Passed.

A bill to reclaim Swamp Lands. Rejected.

An engrossed bill, from the Senate, to authorize 21 Magistrates of the County of Wake to transact all County business. Passed.

The following bills and resolutions also passed their second reading, viz: A bill to charter the [illegible] Iron Company; a bill to authorize the Public Treasurer to issue certain coupon bonds; a bill concerning the registration and transfer of State bonds; a resolution in favor of A. J. McBryde, sheriff of Watauga county; a resolution in favor of D. M. Ray, Tax Collector of Madison county; a bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Orphan Educational Fund, and a bill for the relief of the Prisoners of War from this State.

A message from the Senate proposing another ballot for Secretary of State, was not concurred in.

The House then adjourned.

THE CHASE OF THE TALLAHASSEE.

A correspondent of the Wilmington *Journal* furnishes with the following:

Since extracts have been published from Yankee papers giving an account of the chase of the vessel made so famous by her late exploits under the command of the gallant and enterprising Wood, it may not be uninteresting to the public to hear the true and correct version of the affair from an eye witness:

On the 6th instant the ship was at daylight a little southward of Hatteras, when a steamer was discovered, which soon gave chase and continued in sight astern during the day; at times gaining as steam was allowed to go down, but generally she grew farther and farther away. At nightfall it was deemed advisable to haul off to sweep the tubes of the boilers, and make some other repairs prior to approaching the blockading fleet. The position of the ship was somewhat to the Southward and Eastward of Lookout. The supposition is that the enemy in chase continued on his course for the fleet off New Inlet, and the "Tallahassee" not having been seen, it determined the squadron to go in quest of her in force, steering in an open line for the point where she was lost, and where they found her during the fore-noon of the 7th. Three only of the enemy's vessels were active participants in the chase; they were the "Lilian," "Montgomery," and a slow vessel carrying square sails forward. When matters first became interesting, the "Tallahassee" was steering E. N. E., with the "Lilian" forward of the starboard beam, distant about five miles, and edging down to cut us off; the fellow with square sails was nearly abeam with about the same distance between us. The "Montgomery" a three-masted propeller, was on the starboard quarter, and distant about six miles. The "Tallahassee" had about ten pounds of steam, and it was evident she was not gaining on the "Lilian," which vessel was then to be feared as she was getting in our track, and still another vessel appeared about this time on the port bow. In trim, with a plenty of steam, the gallant racer would have dashed between them like a dolphin, but unfortunately the cleaning and repairs had taken more time than was expected, and in consequence steam was down, and nine days consumption of fuel had so lightened the vessel that her screws were not perfectly submerged. Under these disadvantages she came to the score, pressed by three cruisers chosen no doubt for the present service on account of their speed. As I have before remarked the "Lilian" was holding on like a beagle and forging ahead to block the way to seaward.— Circumstanced as we were, there was but one thing to do;—wear round and head to the Northard and Westward, thus making a stern chase for the "Lilian" and bringing as our immediate competitor the "Montgomery." It should be born in mind that the land lay to Northward and Westward distant not more than 30 miles, which prevented us from bearing up in a line perpendicular to that of the squadron in chase, and compelled us to steer nearly parralel with them.— In our reversed position the "Montgomery" was brought on the port bow and immediately edged down on our quarter to get in range, when she opened, making very excellent practice; scarcely a shot fell out of line; several passed over between the masts, and four or five fell but a few yards short, making a slight ricochet. All of her shells were defective. The "Lilian" also opened, but her shots fell short. The scene about the Engine room was now very exciting and interesting. Our energetic chief engineer, Levy, travelled between the firerooms and the engines threatening and encouraging, whilst his Assistants balled up waste and junk to be saturated in turpentine and thrown on top of the coal in the furnaces. Mr. Hall stood over the tub dipping in the balls, praying no doubt for the imaginary speed of his favorite "Patrick Henry." Mr. Green cheered and instructed the firemen to shovel in coal, he not having much faith in the turpentine. The others attended faithfully and zealously to their respective duties. All did excellently well.

The guage began to move upwards, as it always had a way of doing when Green was on watch, but it was evident that the troublesome "Montgomery" was doing his utmost, for he still hung upon our flank like a gad-fly, spitting out his 30 pound parrott bolts in a very spiteful manner. We refrained from firing for some time, in order to conceal the character of the vessel, but believing that we were known, the order was given to uncover the after gun, set the colors and pennant, and return shot for shot. The sight of Confederate bunting and the sound of our own gun made a new crew. The "ready-fire!" of Lieut. Gardner's clear distinct voice acted like a charm throughout the ship, and the shells he sent buzzing away had a wonderful effect upon the enemy. The "Montgomery" suddenly discovered that the nearest road to New Inlet (for which we were making) was a straight line, and not the curved one we were steering, and consequently commenced widening the space between us. The "Lilian" had made one very creditable brush to get up, but now she began to lag like a tired hound, and what was our best surety, steam was fast rising and at four o'clock we were knocking off 12½ knots, large, dropping our pursuers very perceptibly. At 8 o'clock, P. M. we arrived at the bar, and finding the water too low to cross, remained until half-past nine, entirely unmolested and undisturbed. Taking all things into consideration, the escape of the vessel was very remarkable, and the performance of the ship and machinery unequaled. The fighting part was mere play. It is not probable that either party was greatly annoyed by the firing. The charge of cowardice on the part of the Yankees is nonsense. The "Tallahassee" is not a fighting ship, and if she were, it would have been folly to engage in a combat with the odds three to one against her, and even on equal footing it would be improper for her to fight, as she is of more value to us, than is twenty of the best vessels in the Yankee Navy to that Goverament.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

This is the first day of December and the first day of a long and dreary winter. For the next five months there will not only be much suffering in this community, but throughout the State and country. God help the poor! We have never seen a finer or more agreeable November day than yesterday was, but the present spring-like atmosphere must soon give way to snows, sleets and chilling blasts. Let all who have means help their less fortunate neighbors through the dreary season ahead of us

GAS.—We learn from Mr. Bowes that the Gas Company have rosin enough to keep the works running, on the railroad, and hopes were entertained that some would be got up in time to furnish gas for consumers to-night.

Thirty-six men, belonging to Moore and Chatham counties, have been sent from Camp Holmes to Charleston, where they have joined the marine corps, and are doing duty on board the Chicora and Palmetto State.

Dr. Thomas A. Brooks, of Chatham county, since the commencement of the war has never charged a soldier or a soldier's family anything for his services, and always attends their calls.

N. P. Coom, private in Company H. 30th regiment N. C. Troops, a paroled prisoner, on his way home to Iredell county, died at the Ladies Hospital, in Columbia, on the 24th inst.

SNOW IN THE MOUNTAINS.—The Asheville *News* of the 24th says:

The weather has been intensely cold for a few days past, with considerable snow. The thermometer stood at 20 on Tuesday morning.

MORE LAWLESSNESS.—Is there no relief for the suffering people beyond the Blue Ridge? Can the Governor, the Legislature, can no power be found to clear our Trans-Blue Ridge Country of deserters and robbers? The Asheville *News* of the 24th says:

The house of Rufus M. Edney, Esq., at Edneyville, Henderson county, was visited on Sunday night last by 25 or 30 armed men, and plundered of four or five thousand dollars worth of property. They shot at Mr. Edney some eight or ten times, but he escaped uninjured. This is the 2d or 3d "levy" that has been made upon him. Henderson and Transylvania counties seem to be pretty effectually in the hands of the "free dealers."

DEATH OF AN OFFICER.—The Asheville *News* says:

We regret to learn that Maj. W. S. Grady, of the 25th N. C. Regiment, died a few days since, from the effect of wounds received in front of Petersburg on the 30th of July last. He was a most gallant and accomplished officer, and his death will cast a gloom over many hearts.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz: One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

PRINTING!

THE "DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds o

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.

Oct 13-tf

☞ Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Nothing received by telegraph up to time of going to press.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.
3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.
8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.
9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Draggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS

Asheville, E. J. Aston,	Lincolnton, R. P. Sherrill,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,	Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,	Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,	Pittsboro', J. Long,
" F. S. Carr,	Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,	" P. F. Pescud,
Concord, J. Reid,	Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Enfield, J. Cohen,	Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.	Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,	Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,	Whiteville, K Haynes.
Halifax, J. O'Brien,	Wilmington, Walker Meares
Henderson, Wyche & Co.	" H. McLin,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,	" W. H. Lippitt,

Address, GEORGE W. DEEMS.
Goldsboro,' N. C.

July 25-dtaw&wlm

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1864.

NORTH CAROLINA, }
Lenoir County.

JAMES P. BRYAN }
vs.
WM. F. LOFTIN. }

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, LEVIED ON THE DEfendant's land, lying on the South side of Neuse River.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, notifying the defendant that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's account.

Witness, JUSTUS KINSEY, Clerk of said Court, at office in Kinston, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

Issued 1st day of November, 1864.

Nov 1-dlt&w6w JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

CARD NOTICE.

THERE IS NOW READY TO BE ISSUED FROM this Department to the different counties in the State, a large lot of COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.— This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, with Backs ready for tacking the Cards on, and may be sold at $22.50 per pair to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family.— These cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. The Department is having a large lot backed ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be made, at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

Oct 21-dlw w4t.

State papers copy; Dailies six times others four times and forward bill to Maj. Dowd.

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.

Sept 30-tf

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1864.

NORTH CAROLINA, }
Lenoir County.

J. F. HARTSFIELD }
vs.
WM. F. LOFTIN. }

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Nov 1-dlt&w6w JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, one year old last spring; has a white nose—tail and main untrimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or the first of July. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I can get her.

Oct 6-d4t&w2m* CALVIN D. EDWARDS.

☞ Thirty cents for Rags.—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	[illegible]	One week	$18 00
Two days	[illegible]	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid, in advance.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eastern opens daily at	7 A M
Northern, via R & G R R daily at	1 P M
" " N C R R " "	11 A M
Western, " "	11 A M
Augusta, " "	11 A M
Fayetteville, " "	9 A M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	12 M
Carthage, Thursdays at	11 A M
Summerville, Wednesdays at	5 P M
Louisburg, " at	12 M
Roxboro', " at	12 M
Eastern closes daily at	9 A M
Northern, via R & G R R, at	9 A M
" N C R R, at	9 P M
Western, " " at	9 P M
Augusta, " " at	9 P M
Fayetteville, at	12½ P M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	3 P M
Carthage, Wednesdays, at	6 A M
Summerville, Thursdays at	9 A M
Louisburg, Wednesdays at	1 P M
Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays at	1 P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 6 P M, during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 2 P. M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS

IN EXCHANGE FOR

BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE BEESWAX, TALLOW and Lard, in large or small quantities, for which we will pay COTTON YARNS or cash.

Address, C. F. KLAPP & CO.,
Nov 25-3w* Graham, N. C.

Cakes, Cakes,

CAKES!

IN GREAT VARIETY, MADE AFTER THE

OLD FASHION,

By an EXPERIENCED BAKER. PARTIES, FAMILIES, &c., supplied at short notice. Many other GOOD EATABLES may be found at

Nov 12-dtf MYNER & JORDAN'S.

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS

IN EXCHANGE FOR

BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR BEESwax, Tallow and Lard, in either large or small quantities, or I will pay the highest cash price for the same.

Address, R. T. BERRY,
Nov 19-d&wtf Graham, N. C.

Southern Express Company. }
CHARLOTTE, N. C. }

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE ALL BOXES WHICH are securely fastened and strapped, containing stores for N. C. Troops in the field, marked to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, will be forwarded without expense to either shipper or consignor, and will have preference over all other freight excepting that of the same class from other States. L. F. BATES,

Nov 25d-2w Assistant Sup't.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

A RUNAWAY BOY BY THE NAME OF BOB, dark color, about 4 feet 6 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, was taken up and committed to the jail of Wake county on the 21st inst. Said boy claims to belong to Robert Richardson, near Greensboro', N. C.

The owner will please call, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

Nov 24-4t

To Farmers.

150 GRINDSTONES, WEIGHING FROM 80 TO 300 pounds.

2,000 lbs. wide DAGON IRON—4, 5 and 8 inches wide.

We will give 4 pounds of Dry Virginia Salt for 1 pound of Pork—if delivered in the next 20 days.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron & Brass Works.

Nov 24-7t* Raleigh, N. C.

TAX IN KIND.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL B in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER, }
NATHAN IVEY. } Assessors.

Nov 21-d3w&wtd

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury
Dr D F Summey, Ashvil'e
Dr W A Collett, Morganton
Dr J W Allison, Statesville
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte
Mr Edward Hege, Salem
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville
E Murray & Co., Wilmington
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain
Mr F L Roberts, Murfresboro

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 31-d&w1m Surgeon General N. C.

Fayetteville Observer, State Journal, Greensboro Patriot, People's Press, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Ashville News, copy one month.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

I WILL LEAVE HILLSBOROUGH AND GREENSborough on the 24th of this month, with boxes for the prisoners of war, and for the hospitals at Richmond.

I will also leave on the 15th December with boxes for Army of Northern Virginia.

Nov 15-dtd W. A. THOMPSON.

NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN to attend children and do housework. For a servant of good character a good home may be secured and a good price obtained. Address "X," Progress office.

Nov 4-dtf

LEAD WANTED.

$2.00 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at

Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,

Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, DEC. 1, 1864.

WANTED [illegible]

To save [illegible] by letter, [illegible] margin of the paper [illegible] expire, and if not promptly [illegible] at once. Watch [illegible] to renew [illegible].

The Governor's [illegible] of milk and water [illegible] tions of Mr Pool, but we [illegible] but that sheet—a concern which seems to have no fixed principles and no elevated aim—will back down from these [illegible] before the discussion is over. If the Governor's paper cannot advocate and endorse a proposition of the Conservatives in the North Carolina Legislature for negotiations for an honorable peace, without bespattering Mr. Davis with its nauseous praise, it had better remain silent. If the Conservatives had confidence in Mr. Davis, if they really believed that he was doing all in his power to secure an honorable peace by negotiation, a peace to be accompanied with that measure of constitutional liberty we enjoyed before the heresy of secession deluged the land with blood and established a tyranny over the people, there might be no necessity for Mr. Pool's resolutions, or for any effort on the part of the States to negotiate a peace; but with the recommendations of his last message before them, which, if conceded by Congress, will clothe him with unlimited power and establish a thorough *Military Despotism* over us, the Conservative masses have not got confidence in him.

The Governor's paper, in a milk and cider article on the Resolutions of Mr. Pool, says:

"We believe President Davis desires peace—desires a cessation of this bloody war. He is not willing to accept dishonor and ruin as a condition of peace, and he is right. He has made overtures to the enemy for peace—he has shown an anxiety to have a hearing—a talk with Mr. Lincoln, which might lead to peace—he has desired even to propose terms for the mitigation of the horrors of war, but all these propositions have been contemptuously and insultingly rejected. Under such circumstances, it cannot be expected that the President with a proper self-respect, can force himself upon Lincoln."

"He has made overtures to the enemy for peace." When?—where? We are ignorant of any such "overtures" being made, and we deny that they have been made. Beyond the general and vague propositions contained in his messages he has made no effort to negotiate a peace, and every proposition made by the State authorities that steps should be taken to [illegible] negotiations for peace has been treated by him and his partisans with scorn and contempt. Nor have we any idea that the enemy would treat with him if he should propose it directly, through Commissioners, for as he says in his last message, it is not likely that the United States government will be the first to recognize the government of the Confederate States, and to treat with him would be doing that very thing. But we do believe that they would treat with the authorities of the Southern States, and as the President, Congress and the Confederate constitution are but the creatures of the States, we do not see anything [illegible] power removing any obstructions, real or imaginary, that may be in the way of their negotiating for peace. The country and its property is theirs, the war is theirs, and the ruin and destruction or the prosperity and glory that may follow a settlement with the North will be theirs. If the Democratic principle is to be maintained the country belongs to the people, and not to Mr. Davis and his Congress and Cabinet, and we protest against the indefinite protraction of the war to please him or them. These States acted separately and one at a time in the inauguration of the war, though they associated themselves together under a common instrument afterwards; but they have the same right, by concert of action, or even one at a time, to confer with the enemy as to terms of peace. We are opposed to anything in the shape of separate State action, though the precedent set by our ordinances of secession, and the clause in our constitution which concedes a State the privilege to secede at pleasure, clearly establishes the right.

"He is not willing to accept dishonor and ruin as a condition of peace," says the Governor's newspaper. Nor is anybody else, but what but *ruin* does Mr. Davis' present policy promise us? No man of common sense for a moment supposes that the North has any idea of abandoning this war, or that foreign powers will interfere to stop it. What then will the policy of Mr. Davis and his friends bring upon us? Subjugation and ruin, most unquestionably. The States, acting as such in their sovereign capacity, might prevent this, but should they remain silent, trusting alone to the prowess of our arms and the diplomacy of the Richmond authorities—authorities whom no power on earth acknowledges—our wisest and most discreet statesmen see nothing but ruin ahead. According to the argument of the Governor's paper, because the United States and the other powers of the earth refuse to recognize Mr. Davis, we must fight on though the world be fighting against us, and our final overthrow and destruction be as sure and certain as anything can be that is in the future, without any effort being made on the part of the States to compromise existing difficulties and restore peace and constitutional liberty to a suffering people and bleeding country.

[illegible] States, acting [illegible] authorities, to make a [illegible] with us for [illegible] peace; if we succeed [illegible], peace, quiet and prosperity will be restored and a shout of rejoicing will go up from the people of two continents; and should we on the other hand, fail, the heartless rejection of our overtures by the enemy would arouse all the dormant energies of our people and our powers of resistance would be largely increased.

If the Governor's newspaper can give the Resolutions of Mr. Pool an honest, frank, hearty support, let it do so, but if not, let it throw off all hypocritical pretensions, openly avow its *Destructive* proclivities, and oppose them. This is no time for equivocal or doubtful positions—let those who are for an honorable peace and free government, say so; and let those who are for perpetual war, standing armies, oppressive taxation and *Military Despotism*, frankly avow their purpose.

Legislative Summary.

In the Senate Mr. Bryson introduced resolutions for electing five commissioners to act in concert with other commissioners for negotiating a peace, which were referred.

A bill was reported by the committee on public printing to allow the State printer just compensation, to be ascertained by the Auditor, with the aid of a practical printer. Mr. Horton's resolutions for putting the members of the Assembly into camp, &c., were rejected on their second reading.

Some discussion arose in the Senate on Mr. Odom's resolutions protesting against the arming of slaves as soldiers, &c., and the substitute offered for the same by the committee. Mr. Pool offered some resolutions as an amendment to the amendment proposed by the committee, and the whole matter was sent to the House proposing its reference to a joint select committee of seven, to which the House did not agree.

Both Houses agreed to go into an election for C. S. Senator to-day at 12 o'clock, and Hon. E. G. Reade, Hon. W. T. Dortch and Hon. Thos. S. Ashe were put in nomination.

A joint select committee of three on the part of the Senate and four on the part of the House, to be called the Committee on Confederate Relations, was raised.

The resolutions and matters pertaining to arming the slaves, &c., were referred to said committee.

Two more attempts were made to elect a Secretary of State, but the triangular contest was not brought to any conclusion. It will be seen that Mr. Williams' and Mr. Bain's chances have apparently diminished, while Mr. Richardson's have increased.

In the House the matter of the contested election in Northampton county came up, but was laid on the table. A resolution was introduced to exempt one miller for every public mill. Also a resolution to abolish Provost Guards. Also concerning persons physically incapable of performing duties in the field. Also a resolution to enquire into the expediency of exempting the property of soldiers from taxation. Several bills were introduced, and some read the second and third times. See proceedings.

Secretary of State.

The twenty-odd members of the Legislature who belong to the "Straitest Sect," or Holden wing of the Conservative party, have voted for every man for office that has been brought forward by the friends of Gov. Vance; and to promote harmony and preserve the organization of the party, Col. Russ, the present Secretary of State, with a magnanimity that does him credit, comes forward and withdraws his name. When this was done, and prominent members of the Vance wing had assured our friends that if Col. Russ be withdrawn any other "Strait" Conservative that might be brought forward, competent for the office, would be voted for by them, it was hoped and believed that they would drop their party preferences and vote for Mr. W. R. Richardson, who was put in nomination by the friends of Col. Russ; but in this, as will be seen by the votes of yesterday, they were mistaken. Having conceded everything else to the Vance wing of the party, the Secretaryship is due to our friends, and we beg them to stand firm and vote for Mr. Richardson. Do this and neither the Destructives or the Vance Conservatives can elect, without a fusion; and if gentlemen who call themselves Conservatives choose to go over to the opposition and assist in electing their man, upon their heads let the odium rest. The "straitest sect" have yielded all they can yield, consistent with their self-respect, and we beg them to stand firm and maintain a thorough organization.

CHARLESTON.—The *Mercury* of Monday says:

From 6 p. m. on Friday last up to the same hour on Sunday, 135 shots were fired at the city, and 30 at Fort Sumter.

Some firing was heard Saturday afternoon in in the direction of the Stono, but so far we have no explanation of the cause.

A large side-wheel steamer passed the bar on Saturday going southward. She was laden with troops and had a schooner in tow.

We received no Richmond papers yesterday. The *Express* of Wednesday says there is no change in the military situation in front of that city.

From Newbern.

A [illegible] from [illegible] by the yellow fever. The square [illegible] of the Washington hotel, between Broad and Pollock streets, was nearly entirely consumed by the fire. [illegible] Mr. Hutchins escaped. This, together with the destruction by former fires, leaves but little, we suppose, to remind one of the old town. But such are the doings of this terrible war, and elsewhere it has been much worse. Nothing but peace, accompanied by a feeling of friendship and kindness between the people of the two sections, can bring relief.

LETTERS BY FLAG OF TRUCE.

It will be well for those who wish to send letters by flag of truce to remember the directions given in the following order.

Head'qrs District of N. C.,
Newbern, N. C., Nov. 18, 1864.

FLAG OF TRUCE LETTERS.

Hereafter all letters to go either way by Flag of Truce must not exceed in length one page of letter paper.

Each letter must either bear the Confederate postage stamp or contain 10 cents in specie. The writer must in each case append his full name and address.

Letters not conforming to the above will not be forwarded.

By command of Brig. Gen. I. N. Palmer;
J. A. Judson, A. A. Gen.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

Surgeon General's Office,
Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1864.

Hon. Z. B. Vance, *Governor of North Carolina:*

Sir: The fact that North Carolina has done more than any other State for her "sick and wounded" is universally admitted. Her brave veterans have realized her tender solicitude in the hour of peril and of suffering. Her people at home have been taught that their own State appreciates the heroism and the sacrifices of their absent sons. The Confederate authorities have abandoned their apprehensions of "interference" and conflict" and have learned to regard her as a friend and ally. And from all who have had an opportunity of witnessing her efforts in this regard—from battle fields, hospitals and the homes of sorrowing friendship—the commendation "well done thou good and faithful servant" has continually greeted her delighted ear.

As one of the humble instruments by which these noble ends have been attained, I propose to give an account of my official stewardship, in order that the State at large may be correctly informed in regard to the condition of the Medical Department, and of the work in which it is engaged.

I was appointed "Surgeon General of North Carolina" on the 12th of September, 1862, and speedily entered upon the duties of my office.

Everything connected with it was in a most deplorable condition. The Confederacy, in the multiplicity of its cares and difficulties, was unable to make provision for its "sick and wounded" soldiers. Patriotism, religion and humanity were uniting their voices in an earnest but vain entreaty, in their behalf; the men who had borne our banners in triumph over the [illegible] fields, and whose flowing blood had purchased for North Carolina an heritage of imperishable glory, were calling upon her for succor and relief, without avail.

So far from pursuing the line of policy which humanity indicated, she had injudiciously taken a step backward—instead of responding to these appeals she had turned a deaf ear to her suffering children, and had really undone all that had been previously accomplished for their comfort and relief. She had surrendered her hospitals, disposed of her medical stores, withdrawn her agents from the depot at Richmond, recalled her agents from battle fields and infirmaries, made no appropriations for the benefit of her medical department, and actually abandoned her mutilated and dying soldiers to the uncertain charity of strangers, without attempting to ameliorate their condition or to rescue them from so sad a fate.

The motives prompting her to this policy were doubtless honorable in themselves, since she is incapable of being influenced by others of a different character, but the course pursued placed her in a false position and was both unwise and unfortunate, as the sequel has conclusively demonstrated.

Her dereliction in this respect, as well as the absolute necessity for the adoption of some systematic plan for the relief of our suffering troops, was particularly impressed upon my mind in connection with the first retreat of Gen. Lee's army from Maryland.

A few days subsequent to the receipt of my commission I was ordered to the Valley of Virginia, for the purpose of "looking after the interest of such of our soldiers as required assistance."

The battle of Sharpsburg had just been fought. Thousands of "sick and wounded" were arriving at Staunton. Inadequate preparations had been made by the Confederate authorities for the unexpected advent of so large a number of disabled men. And, as a necessary consequence, hunger, nakedness, and suffering presented themselves in their most revolting and frightful aspect.

North Carolina was largely represented on that occasion, as she has been on every honorable and successful one of this war. Her brave sons were all around me, foot-sore, in tattered rags, exhausted by prolonged fasting, weak from the loss of blood, writhing in the agony of neglected wounds and depressed by the seeming indifference of those for whom they had so bravely fought and freely bled.

The means at my command were exceedingly limited and I could make but a feeble response to the heart-rending appeals of my unfortunate fellow-citizens. The supplies which your liberality had provided were exhausted long before their wants were satisfied or their sufferings relieved. Such comfort as kindly words, and assurances of your sympathy could afford, was freely rendered, but beyond that I was comparatively powerless for good—as impotent as if some contracted and contemptible State had been represented in my person, instead of the most liberal and chivalrous one in the whole Confederacy.

In striking contrast with the shortcomings of others was the conduct of Georgia in that connection. Her relief association was [illegible] supplied with everything which humanity could suggest and liberality procure. Her soldiers were sought out and ministered to by sympathising hearts and skillful hands.—Food, clothing, medicines and [illegible] were [illegible] to them. Friendly [illegible] around their comfortless couches, kindly words lulled them into a forgetfulness of their mutilations, and loving lips whispered words of cheer [illegible] hour of death and martyrdom. Under the magical influence of these acts of kindness, the hearts of her suffering sons forgot their sorrows, thrilled to the inspirations of the most fervent gratitude, and blazed with the hallowed fires of a rekindled patriotism.

As I saw this noble work going on so successfully around me, I was the more impressed with a humiliating sense of my own inability to serve our soldiers [illegible] this State could command.

In returning homeward through the city of Richmond a similar contrast presented itself, and the same emotions were awakened. Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Florida and Louisiana were emulating each other in ministering to the necessities of their soldiers, while ours languished and died for the want of care on the part of their State.

In a word, while other States had made the most ample appropriations for the benefit of their own "sick and wounded"—while they had established commodious hospitals, opened extensive depots of supplies, and sent agents bountifully supplied with means, medicines and stores to every battle field, camp and infirmary, North Carolina, with as large a number of soldiers as any one of them, with more patients in the hospitals of Virginia than all the rest combined, and with obligations resting upon her in this regard which only the unequalled heroism of her troops could impose, was standing idly by, tearfully regarding their sufferings, mourning over their afflictions—solicitous beyond measure for their relief—and yet without stretching forth a hand to ameliorate, or spending one single dollar in their behalf.

When the condition of my department was made known to your Excellency, you were at once pained by the exhibit and convinced of the importance of a speedy and radical change in its management. Under your orders funds were advanced for its support, our hospitals were repossessed, the depot sustained, messengers of mercy were sent to our suffering soldiers, and the Legislature

[illegible]

The practical advantage of this enterprise is thus made patent even to the most skeptical; while all insinuations as to the extravagance of the undertaking are completely refuted.

Of the comfort and relief afforded to our soldiers, it is unnecessary to dilate. The simple statement before made that thirty thousand citizens of N. Carolina, otherwise unprovided for, while strangers in a comparatively strange land, deprived of the comforts of home, and thrown upon the charity of a cold world, have found an asylum within friendly walls erected by their own State for their special accommodation, is a sufficient guarantee of its usefulness in these particulars.

[illegible] my Department.

In the management of so new and extensive an enterprise it is difficult to give entire satisfaction, [illegible] most advantageous. Errors or faults may, therefore, have been committed in this connection. All may not have been equally pleased with their entertainment.—Some parties, perchance, have been neglected; others, doubtless, have not found so plentiful a board or such luxurious accommodations as their fancies suggested. But I have been influenced only by an honest desire to benefit our needy soldiers and have instructed my subordinates so to act that each visitor would realize that he was [illegible] by his "mother State"—and that she had provided a "Home" for his comfort and accommodation.

North Carolina was certainly the pioneer in this movement, and, though other States have imitated her example, she deserves all the honor which belongs to the practical illustration of so moral and fortuitous an idea.

DEPOTS OF SUPPLIES.

I have established two depots of supplies, under the direction of your Excellency.

The Depot at Raleigh is the main reservoir in which stores are collected for general distribution.

It is divided into four distinct Departments, each of which is presided over by a responsible clerk who is not subject to conscription.

1. The Financial Department is managed by Mr. Joseph S. Cannon, a gentleman of well known character and capacity. It is his duty to keep an accurate account of the receipts and disbursements of all monies, medicines and hospital stores, to make out returns in due form for the "Auditor," to see that statements and inventories properly tally, and to discharge all the offices that pertain to the position of chief clerk in the Medical Bureau.

2. The Purveying Department is under the supervision of Mr. J. R. Congleton, a most competent Druggist and reliable man. It is his business to take charge of all drugs and stores belonging to the office, to fill such requisitions as are forwarded from Hospitals, Regiments and Relief Associations, to take regular invoices of the stock on hand, to receive and distribute voluntary contributions, and to perform the duties generally which pertain to the office of a Medical Purveyor.

3. The Transportation Department is presided over by Capt. J. L. McDowell, who has for several months faithfully and successfully performed the task assigned him. It is his duty to receive, register and forward promptly all boxes, packages, &c., contributed by the friends of soldiers, or of prisoners of war, to carry on all the correspondence which relates to that subject, and to exercise a general control over the agents appointed by the State to collect stores from private sources, for the purpose indicated above. A more detailed statement will be given in another connection of the operations of this Department.

[illegible]

For [illegible] in regard to the [illegible], I beg leave to call your attention to page 5 of the [illegible].

(CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.)

Georgia.

We received no papers from Georgia by yesterday's mail. We find the following in the Columbia *Guardian*.

A private letter from Augusta, dated the [illegible]th, speaks [illegible]:

[illegible] are [illegible] Hardee and Wayne somewhere near Savannah, where it is no doubt the purpose to give Sherman battle.

OUR [illegible]

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following are the rates of subscription to the Progress, commencing the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months.......$25.00
" " Three months.......15.00
" " One month.......5.00
Weekly paper, three months.......5.00
" " six months.......10.00

To any person sending us *five* subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time gratis.

[illegible] money by mail [illegible]. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time on wrapper for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted to Hire,

3 OR 4 NEGRO MEN, BY THE DAY OR MONTH.—Apply for 3 days to
GRAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
[illegible] Works.
Dec 1-3t

BEAUTIFUL FIGURED WORSTED GOODS!
KINSEY & WARE.

BEAUTIFUL FIGURED WORSTED GOODS!
KINSEY & WARE.

BEAUTIFUL FIGURED WORSTED GOODS!
Nov 30-d6t KINSEY & WARE.